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are registered criminals, and D. E. is notably immoral. D. E.'s children are all dead. The only child of A. B. C. was buried by the city. Of the five offspring of the third, one is dead, two are under the care of charity, and two are believed to be self-supporting.

Another table is a double-family group from the old "Crystal Palace" of Lincoln Street. Four generations are given. The two in the first generation were under care of the Overseers, and had two children. The first, who was immoral, married the son of an intemperate; and of her three sons, one died at the age of twelve, of heart disease. The second had two children. One of them has chronic lung trouble and is distinctly immoral, having two illegitimate children, supported by the city. The other was a criminal, was helped by the Overseers, etc., and died in the almshouse. He left five children; two died young; and two have been in care of public charity.

The third table shows an intermarriage of three families, to three generations. Of the three couples in the first generation, one was marked by poverty and intemperance. The better traits of the others, however, were not shown in their children. Of the seven members of the second generation, five have been in almshouses, four are diseased, four immoral, two intemperate, and one a criminal. The marriage of two of them gave two children, who died most immediately of "specific disease." Of the woman, an illegitimate child is now in a Home for adoption.

In the tables, the appearance or increase of crime, immorality, and disease in the offspring should be noted, and also the tendency of the offspring to grow relatively less, while a large per cent end in early death. It is a striking fact that, discarding the youngest generations, the twenty-seven people who applied for assistance made over one hundred applications and at so many different places that the sum of the total entries would represent their number as forty instead of twenty-seven, or in other words, would overstate the true total by fifty per cent.

E. H. D.

DANISH STATISTICS.

The *Nationalökonomisk Tidskrift* (9de-10de Hefte, 1899) praises the efforts and success of the Danes in the gathering and collating of statistics, commending especially the *Statistical Year-Book* as a

model of its kind. From this volume certain figures are quoted concerning Danish industries.

Industries were found to be 77,256 in number, employing in all 270,600 persons; 7139 establishments were supplied with mechanical motive power, and 4000 used other motive force than water or wind. The combined horse-power of machines was 52,212.

Industries are located chiefly in rural districts: $\frac{3}{5}$ of the establishments, employing $\frac{2}{3}$ of the force of workmen, and including $\frac{7}{10}$ of the plants using mechanical motive power and $\frac{2}{3}$ of those employing modern machinery, are found in the country. Relatively to population, however, the industrial development of the country falls behind that of the towns.

Small industries far exceed large in number, but the large employ over twice as many laborers. Only 425 industries employ over 50 hands, but these 425 give work to not less than 30 per cent of the whole number of laborers. The clothing industries number 23,557, employing 303 horse-power, while the paper industries number 82, with a horse-power of 1690. Industries producing articles of food, etc., are rated at 19,000 horse-power.

The number of male laborers is to that of female about as 4 is to 1; probably the proportion should be somewhat less. Women are employed chiefly in towns, Copenhagen standing first in this respect. The number of women is relatively greatest in the clothing and paper industries, though the food industries, where the proportion of men to women is 76 to 24, employ 7400 women; these 3 industries employ 29,000, or 80 per cent of the female labor.

In the industries, apart from errand-service, etc., 4672 children between the ages of 10 and 14 are employed, so that the proportion of children to laborers of both sexes is 27 per thousand; this figure increases in the smaller cities to 40 per thousand. The tobacco and cigar industry employs the greatest amount of child labor; 1942 children, of whom 186 are girls, labor in this industry, under conditions somewhat suspicious as respects health and morals. Here also 538 males and 180 females between the ages of 14 and 18 work side by side. Children are employed chiefly in the larger establishments.

Of workmen over 22 years of age, 39.5 per cent are married. Home labor is a common thing among workmen's families.

A. G. KELLER.